

“Hot Abs”

Post Test

1) (A-True/B-False) In cases of abdominal pain the patients past history has little relevance on the current complaint.

2) Which question should not be asked of a patient complaining of abdominal pain?

- A) When did the pain start?
- B) Could you be pregnant?
- C) Have you had any alcohol?
- D) Does the pain move?
- E) All are appropriate questions.

3) Stools that are dark and tar like are signs of

- A) An ulcer
- B) Bowel obstruction
- C) Malignancies
- D) Both A & C

4) (A-True/B-False) Abdominal pain can not be caused by organ systems found outside of the abdomen.

5) Hypovolemia caused by vomiting or diarrhea will first be evident in the patients

- A) Blood pressure
- B) Skin temperature
- C) EKG
- D) Pulse rate

6) (A-True/B-False) Obtaining a complete medical history and observing the patients physical behavior is time consuming and should not be done prehospital.

- 7) The absence of bowel sounds can indicate possible peritonitis or hypovolemic shock in the (A-traumatic/
B-nontraumatic) patient.
- 8) What is not a function of the pancreas?
A) Filtering blood
B) Releasing digestive enzymes into the duodenum
C) Storing glucagon
D) Releasing insulin
- 9) A duodenal ulcer will present with what symptoms?
A) Epigastric pain
B) Pain after eating spicy foods or smoking
C) Coffee ground emesis or black tarry stools
D) All of the above
- 10) (A-True/B-False) The pain from inflamed appendix will always present in the lower right quadrant.
- 11) (A-True/B-False) A patients gender has little impact on the assessment.
- 12) The SPEMS treatment protocol for a patient complaining of abdominal pain consist of all of the following except.
A) Oxygen
B) IV Fluid
C) EKG
D) Phenergan 25mg